The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1867. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,378.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
*One square	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
Two squares	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares	8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 5, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

J. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 18, 1864.

S. T. MEYERS. J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [mayll,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Silver Smith Store.

Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

aug.24,'66.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED

upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.

Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the deutal line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov.16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES.
DYE-STUFFS.
PERFUMERY.
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY.
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines,* which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's.

sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

may25,'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

1867—BLACKWELL & Co., have now ready their revised Catalogue of 1867—Newspapers for 1867, containing all the 1867—principal Publications, for which they re-1867—ceive Subscriptions at the regular rates, and 1867—on many of them offer the advantage of 1867—subscribing for 3 months. Send for a copy 1867—containing full details of our admirable 1868—system of operation. We refer to the Pub-1867—lisher of this paper.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
Office, 82 Cedar st., New York.
jan4m3. BOX 4298 P. O.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

The Bedford Gazette.

THE DESOLATED SOUTH.

The *Public Ledger* rather ostentatiously publishes a private letter on the "condition and prospect of business in the South, addressed to one of the largest commercial houses in this city," "from a gentleman of large influence in England," who is now traveling in the South. As very probably the large commercial house contributed somewhat to the sad state of things which the letter describes, we are deeply indebted to them for producing it. But, as *we* have done nothing to bring about this end, have no drop of blood and no desolation on our consciences, there is peculiar pleasure in producing confirmatory evidence to the same effect. A friend, says the *Age*, writes to us from New Orleans on the 8th of January:

"It is of course impossible for me to write you from this place without saying something as to the first impression produced on me by the changes everywhere visible.

"I came up the river by daylight. Cultivation never extended lower than forty miles from the Balize, but from that point up it is a scene of utter desolation. One large sugar place was at work, and one only; elsewhere, desolation, ruins and solitude; weeds instead of cane; yet I am told that on the bayous and in the interior of the State the work of destruction is still more complete.

"Passing over the great changes as to individuals, what chiefly strikes me is the perfect quiet of this city; its police are notoriously bad, yet its streets are safer than those of Philadelphia or New York. There is great gloom, but an absence of excitement. The position of affairs is rendered worse by the disastrous results of last year's planting, owing to a series of natural causes, such as have hardly ever occurred in the same year. This has brought ruin on many whose prospects at the beginning of the year were good. Hundreds of planters are here trying to obtain advances to cultivate their places during 1867, but at present they have met with but little success in their applications. As you have much later news as to Washington movements, I say nothing as to politics, but it is obvious that no investments can safely be made in a country whose fate is so uncertain that no one can say whether, in six months, it will be a State, a Territory, or simply under a military despotism. Robbed of their negroes, their land was the only possession left, and that is being made valueless.—New Orleans is apathetic, quiet, "commercial." There are no plans, no hopes, no prospects.

"The farce of the Riot Committee of Inquiry has been played out, and in time you will hear all about it. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, has acted very well, and done what he could under the circumstances.—When Gen. Frank Blair attended to give evidence, Mr. Boyer said openly before his colleagues and the public, "why do you come here, General?" "We have come to make a case, and we only want Radicals and niggers." The labor question is settling itself in this State in spite of the Freedmen's Bureau in a tolerably satisfactory way. The negroes behave well and are civil. On some places they don't work well, in others they are as industrious as before. Old, well-known planters have little difficulty in getting laborers, chiefly their old hands. The labor contracts are verbally very one-sided, and in favor of the master if they were enforced. It is a question of faith, and the negro prefers to trust his master rather than the Bureau people. In direct opposition to what was said to be the case, sugar places are doing better than cotton, so far as labor is concerned. In other States, Alabama and Mississippi for instance, there are greater difficulties. The smaller planters outbid each other, and promise what they cannot perform. If the country was without political interference, these things would settle themselves. At present the prospects for this generation of proprietors is very bad. But whoever may reap the benefit, these rich river lands must continue to produce, from their great natural advantages. The poor uplands of the Atlantic States, upper Alabama, and the hill lands of Mississippi, are being deserted, and there is a large emigration of negroes and planters to the West, chiefly to Texas."

On all this we have no comment to make, except that the dread responsibility of all this ruin and sorrow rests upon those whose wicked sentimentalism made this dreary war.

CHARITY.—"I fear," said a country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say *specie*, which accounts for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer laboring under the same mistake."

"MR. SMITH, have you got a match?"

"Yes, sir—a match for the devil; there she is, mixing up dough."

Smith pointed to his wife and then "slid" for the front door. The last we saw of Smith he was "kiting" it down the road hotly pursued by a red-headed lady with a cistern pole. Poor Smith!

TOO LITTLE RECREATION AND TOO LITTLE AMUSEMENT.

The *Journal of Commerce* in an article on places of amusement, says:

There will always be persons who regard this world as a school which has no play hours, and who look on amusements as only so much time wasted, that should have been devoted to making money. But it is a comfort to believe that the influence of such in the community is becoming less and less strong—a circumstance which will continue as long as parents study for improvements in the mental and physical health of their children.

Business and professional men take far too little recreation and exercise; and although the ban is somewhat removed which for so long was held over the clerical profession, some of the old prejudice remains which forbids recreation, especially field sports, to that class. Chess, and the playing upon musical instruments, even the violin, is allowed to the minister. Indeed the cannons of propriety have been so far fringed as to allow him an occasional indulgence in the un-orthodox game of checkers—but should he appear in a shooting jacket it is regarded as a thing—if not exactly wicked—that is "greatly to be deprecated on the part of our minister." It is to be feared also that our national game of ball, which, when first introduced, seemed to be exactly suited to the purpose for which it was designed, is fast losing its usefulness Upon its first introduction it appeared to be just the thing.

Clerks and employers could run out and take a hand at ball, but its very popularity soon defeated itt original aims. Like the game of cricket in England, it has now become so scientific in its character that only those are willing to play it who have gone through a regular professional course of training. And it is accordingly not surprising if those who can spare only an hour or so from the enervating counting room fail to see the fun of standing up against balls which come in from the "professional" with the force of a catapult. Accordingly, after having had a finger or two broken in the course of one season, the amateur player declares himself out of practice, and contents himself with paying his dues, which go to pay stalwart men to make the playing of the game their business.

A DECEIVED JEWELER.

There once lived on Long Island one Smith, rich, but a hard looking case. He once visited New York, and strolling along on the then fashionable thoroughfare of Broad street, he was attracted by a new jewelry store, and stopped to look in the window. The jeweler, seeing such a shabby-looking individual staring at his goods, walked to the door and kept a sharp eye on the stranger. Smith, having finished his survey, walked into the store, and accosted the proprietor—

"I say, mister, what are them buckles worth?" pointing to a pair of handsome gold knee-buckles displayed in the window. The jeweler took a survey of him, and now concluded that he was some farm laborer, who had a desire to shine on sundays, but was ignorant of the quality and value of the covered articles.

"They are solid gold," he replied.—"I don't ax what they were; I axed the price," replied Smith. "Do you have money enough to pay for them?" said the jeweler, in a bantering tone. "If I haven't, I guess I could soon borrer it," replied Smith, somewhat riled."

The jeweler laughed. "If you will stand outside, and find some one who will lend you the money on your security, I will give you the buckles," said he. Smith assented, and went out. In a few minutes he looked in, and said, "Here comes a man'll lend me the money!"

The jeweler stepped to the door and looked out. One of the city bankers approached, who was well known to the jeweler. Curiosity to see the result kept him quiet. As soon as the banker came up, Smith cooly addressed him, "I say, friend, can you lend me forty or fifty dollars if I want 'em?"

In an instant the banker's wallet was out. "Yes, Mr. Smith, five hundred dollars if you want them." The jeweler was astonished; and still more so when the banker introduced Mr. Smith, his particular friend, one of the richest men on Long Island!

ECONOMY.—When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadsides and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the weary wanderer will be blessed, and bless the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good, or better than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming generations.

"REPUBLICS are created by the virtue, public spirit and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them."

HOW A MAN FREEZES TO DEATH.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold is a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that a globule of blood can not enter; these vessels, therefore remain perfectly empty.

2. The second phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.

3. Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can reanimate it.

4. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

5. If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.

6. But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into circulation when the part is thawed, rapidly kills the animal.

7. For this reason a half frozen animal may live a long time if maintained in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into the circulation; but it expires rapidly as soon as the frozen part is thawed.

8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules, and not to any affect on the nervous system.

9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater the chances of the recovery of the animal.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

On the seventh day of the seventh month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who feasted seven days and remained seven days in tents. The seventh year was directed to be a Sabbath of rest to the land, and at the end of seven times seven years commenced the grand jubilee. Every seventh year the ground lay fallow; and every seventh year there was a release from all debts, when bondmen were set free. From this ancient Jewish law may have originated the custom of binding young men to seven years apprenticeship, and of punishing criminals by transportation for seven, twice seven, or three times seven years.

Anciently, a child was not named before seven days, not being accounted to have life fully before. The teeth appear in the seventh month, and are shed in the seventh year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At thrice seven years the faculties are all developed, manhood commences, and the individual becomes legally competent to all civil acts. At four times seven a man is in full possession of his strength; at five times seven he becomes grave and wise, or never; at seven times seven he is in apogee, and from that time gradually decays; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric; at nine times seven he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times seven, or "three score years and ten," has by the royal Psalmist been pronounced, the natural period of human life.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST.

The N. Y. *Ledger* contains the following remarks, from the pen of Fanny Fern: "How often have I seen a face loitering at a church threshhold, listening to the swelling notes of the organ, and longing to go in, were it not for the wide social gulf between itself and those assembled—I will not say worshipping—there. And I know if the clergyman inside that church spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls.—They want husks, and they got them, I say in my vexation, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle, unaided, as best he may with a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brethern are wiser. Their creed is not my creed, save this part of it: That the rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all. I often go there to see it. I am glad when a servant drops on her knees in the aisle, and makes the sign of the cross, that nobody bids her to rise, to make way for a silken robe that may be waiting behind. I am glad the mother of many little children may drop in for a brief moment before the altar, to recognize her spiritual wants, and then pass out to the cares she may no longer lose sight of. I do not believe as they do, but it gladdens my heart all the same that one man is as good as his neighbor, at least there—before God. I breathe freer at the thought. I can sit in a corner, and watch them pass in and out, and rejoice that everyone, however humble soever, feels that he or she is to that church, just as much as the richest foreigner, the cathedrals of the old world, whom they may jostle in going out."

A VERY DISINTERESTED DIVINE!—Henry Ward Beecher is getting a story ready for publication in the New York *Ledger*. He writes to Bonner: "I hope to put enough manuscript in your hands to enable you to begin the story early in the year 1867." Well, well—but there is no telling where Radicalism won't lead a man, especially a preacher. We hope, however, that Henry's next step will not be into the "yaller kivers."

THE FASHIONS.

The following are the latest fashions for ladies, which will be universally adopted, owing to their admirable adaptation to the season, and the climate of the latitude:

Winter Bonnets—The latest style consists of a postage stamp with strings of green ribbons; the hair is carefully combed back so as to give the air uninterrupted access to the roots, ears and neck. This style is highly recommended by physicians. A box of Shefuhl's Neuralgic Ointment accompanies each bonnet.

Skirt—The new hoop skirt, also recommended by physicians, commences expanding under the arms—excellent article for skating and sleighrides. A bottle of Kuleg's Rheumatic Lotion sold with each skirt.

Trains—Crinoline is to be discarded, and trains from one-half to two yards in length will be worn. In view of this fact the city government have discharged the regular street-sweepers, as their places will be filled by female volunteers.

Fast ladies will wear railroad trains.

Steady young ladies of even temperament, who are not subject to a tight reign, will wear a tie train.

The wives of retired editors will wear the ex-press train.

The color for elderly ladies will render it necessary that theirs should be of a large size, as it will be a gray train (great train.)

There are getting to be more points to a lady's dress than her conversation. The points which they arrive at with little difficulty, except to their husbands, is point lace. Most ladies, however, have an eye to the great waste when they are very snug with the lace.

A GOOD ONE.—During the first years of the war, when change was scarce and some large firms were issuing currency of their own, a farmer went to a store in a neighboring town and bought some goods, and gave to the merchant a five dollar bill, of which he wanted seventy five cents back. The merchant counted out the amount and handed it over to the farmer. He looked at it a moment and inquired: "What's this?" "It's my currency," said the merchant. "Wal, taint good for nothin' where I live," said the farmer.—"Very well, replied the merchant, "keep it till you get a dollar's worth and bring it to my store and I will give you a dollar bill for it." The farmer pocketed the change and departed. A few weeks after he went into the same store and bought goods to the amount of one dollar, and after paying over the identical seventy-five cents, he took out a handful of pumpkin seeds and counted out twenty-five of them, and passed them over to the merchant. "Why," says the merchant, "what's this?" "Wal," says the farmer, "this is my currency, and when you get a dollar's worth bring it to my place and I will give you a dollar bill for it."

A SECRET FOR BEING HAPPY.—An Italian bishop, who had struggled through many difficulties without repining, and been much opposed without manifesting impatience, being asked by a friend to communicate the secret of his being always so happy, replied: "It consists in a single thing, and that is, making a right use of my eyes." His friend, in surprise, begged him to explain his meaning. "Most willingly," replied the bishop. "In whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven and remember that my great business is to get there. I then look down upon the earth and call to mind how small a space I shall soon fill in it. I then look abroad in the world and see what multitudes are, in all respects, less happy than myself. And thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all my cares must end, and how little reason I ever had to murmur, or to be otherwise than thankful. And to live in this spirit is to be always happy."

BOOK THIEVES.—There is a class of people—intelligent people—who, while disdaining shop-lifting, burglary, horse stealing, and the like, do not hesitate to deliberately steal books. They may be very high toned in their views of the rights of property, that is of their own property, but they are decidedly low toned as to other persons' property. Books are expensive things, as well as useful things; and the man or woman who will borrow and not return them, or takes them without informing the owner, intending professedly to return them, is nothing less than a *common thief*, and as such ought to be arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. The poor vagrant who steals a pair of shoes is lodged in jail and paraded in court as a criminal, while the accomplished gentleman, who is indebted to stolen books for the bulk of his information, goes scot free.—*Exchange.*

A CAREFUL FARMER.—An old farmer by the name of Bayse, who was in the nightly habit of counting his stock to see if any had gone astray, said to his son one evening previous to retiring:

"John, have you counted the hogs?" "Yes." "And the turkeys?" "Yes." "And the cows?" "Yes." "And the ducks?" "Yes." "Well, John, now go and wake up the old hen, and count her, then we'll go to bed."

TRAINING OF HORSES.—There are a few very simple common sense rules which, if followed, will commend themselves to the horse as well as the trainer, viz:

1st.—Always *feel* kindly toward a horse, no matter what he does to you, and consequently never show temper." Remember the horse knows instinctively how you feel.

2d.—Never go near a horse if you are afraid of him; the horse will know it and take advantage of it, before you acknowledge it yourself.

3d.—Never undertake anything with a horse that you do not *know* you can carry out.

4th.—"Make haste *slowly*," teaching the animal what you want of him, as a child learns his A-B-C's, one letter at a time, being sure he knows each simple thing before you attempt to teach another; and repeat lessons often.

5th.—Reward each effort to do as you wish, whether he means it or does it accidentally.

6th.—Be sure that it is your will and not his that conquers every time.

Following these rules, you may make a horse do almost anything, if he has not been spoiled before you get him.

"THEM BOOTS."—A jealous husband in Memphis recently returned home in the night, and to his horror, discovered a pair of boots near his back door. Seizing the obnoxious articles he locked them in a closet and then stealthiiy crept to his wife's bedroom, but she was alone. Not satisfied with this fact he then searched the house through and found absolutely nothing to confirm his suspicions. He charged the lady with infidelity nevertheless and spent the night abusing her in spite of her protestations. He had the lover's boots and was determined to know the name of the owner. In the morning he went to the closet and got them, and to his confusion they proved to be his own! Since that time his wife has only to say "boots" when he gets into a passion, and he becomes quiet as a lamb, instanter.

RAW, mellow apples are digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has admirable effect on the general system, removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. Liebig says they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and probably maintain and strengthen the power of productive labor.

IRISH POTATOES.—We call the attention of our farmers to the fact that the Philadelphia Agricultural Society has appointed a committee of three of their most competent members to examine into and report upon the new and best varieties of the Irish potato, for the table as well as for stock. Since the disease of the favorite Mercer, much attention has been given to the subject of a potato crop, and the Society could not have taken up a more important subject than a full investigation of the United States potato crop, ranking in importance to millions, with the other great staples of our country—wheat, corn, cotton, &c.

AN EXCELLENT SPIRIT.—The Memphis *Post* tells a story greatly to the honor of a son of Gen. Lee. At a dinner party in Richmond one of the guests proposed as a toast "The Fallen Flag." Col. Lee promptly placed his hand upon the glass and arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "this will not do. We are paroled prisoners. We now have but one flag, and that is the flag of our whole country—the glorious old stars and stripes. I can recognize no other, fight for no other, and will drink to no other."

NATURE'S BOOK.—It is very well to laugh at book students of nature, but they carry that about them which gives an interest to every flower, cloud and stone they see. They see the object, and then, by the magic of association, the true beauty, fitness, history, which surround and accompany it, reveal themselves. A leaf or a bird is but a letter in the great book, which is read only by those who can put letters together; that is, who have the faculty of association.

AT a celebration of marriage, a large number of young ladies were present, the minister said: "Those wishing to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, will please stand up;" and nearly all arose.

—During the past year about $133,000 were deposited in the Treasury by the Patent office, after paying all the expenses of the office. This makes the total amount now to the credit of the Patent office nearly $300,000.

In the United States Supreme Court, on motion of Hon. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, Mr. John M. Langston, colored, from Oberlin, Ohio, was admitted as an attorney and consellor of this court.

THERE is a bashful bachelor who dares not meet ladies in the street. He says they wear so many bugles on their dresses that he fears overtures from them.

WHEN is a train of cars in danger of running over an old man with a scythe in his hand? When it is behind time.

Dr. McClure, recommends the use of glycerine on the hoofs of horses to prevent them splitting in cold weather.

A serious scribbler well writes that life is too short to drink poor whiskey, or make love to ugly women.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....February 1, 1867.

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

Circulate your County Paper.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

Bloody Run—Jeremiah Thompson.
Ray's Hill—D. A. T. Black.
Monroe—Daniel Fletcher.
Colerain—Geo. W. Deal, H. P. Diehl.
C. Valley—D. R. Anderson, A. Zombower.
Londonderry—James C. Devore.
Harrison—Geo. W. Horn.
Juniata—John A. Cessna, Geo. Gardill.
Schellsburg—J. E. Black.
Napier—John Sill, John W. Bowen.
Southampton—Wm. Adams, John Cavender, Westley Bennett.
Union—M. Wertz, W. B. Lambright.
M. Woodberry—W. M. Pearson, Daniel Barley.
S. Woodberry—J. I. Noble, J. S. Brumbaugh.
Hopewell—W. A. Grove, J. B. Fluke.
Broad Top—M. A. Hunter.
Liberty—Geo. Roades, D. Stoler.
Saxton—Charles Faxon.
St Clair—John W. Crisman, Samuel Beckley.
Snake Spring—Andrew Mortimore, J. G. Hartley and M. S. Ritchey.
W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Bedford county, are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the county in the next Democratic State Convention.

Several addresses may be expected upon the occasion.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE.

In this deeply important hour, filled with the gravest issues that ever were presented to the American people, it becomes the citizen to exercise all the prudence and moderation that he can command. It would be vain, as well as criminal to attempt to deceive ourselves or others. The signs of revolution are thickening all around us. The very air is rife with them. They are seen in the steadiness with which a partizan majority in Congress pursue the work of impeachment, which, if it end in conviction, must also end in blood. They are witnessed in the daring attempt to overthrow the Supreme Court of the United States, a tribunal which was created, under the Constitution, to define the powers of Congress, and to check its encroachments, when upon occasions like the present, the voice of moderation and patriotism should be stifled by the spirit of party. They are witnessed in the obstinacy with which the majority in Congress persist in their fatal scheme of reducing sovereign States to the condition of territorial vassalage, and in sternly refusing to their citizens the representation to which all people in a democratic government are entitled.

It is sad to reflect that so many thousands of lives, and so many millions of treasure have been wasted, to enable a Congressional caucus, in Washington, in the name of the sovereign people, to destroy the Constitution under the wicked pretext that the times demand a change. Our sole hope now is, that the people may yet arrest the insane course of their leaders; but the hope is a frail one. They will arouse themselves when it may be too late to arrest the calamity. Robespiere, Danton and Barrere had seized upon the government of France, in the name of the Convention had usurped its powers, and had poured out upon the guillotine the best blood of the nation, before the people ended their Reign of Terror. The Jacobin Committee of Public Safety in republican France was the legitimate predecessor of the usurpation known as the Congressional Caucus at Washington.

THAD. STEVENS said in the House, the other day, "I deny that Pennsylvania is a Republican State. She never was a Republican State, and I wish this Congress would take her in hand and make her a Republican State." Poor old Thad.! He had just returned from Harrisburg, where he got only seven votes for United States Senator. No wonder he thought Pennsylvania not a Republican State. We shall next hear that he has introduced a bill to re-construct the State he represents.

WE are glad to see that many of the most influential Radical journals are out against the impeachment of the President, and it is to be hoped that their wiser and more prudent counsels may prevail. In this country, the impeachment of a President by a partisan House, and his trial and conviction by a partisan Senate, can end only in bloody revolution.

THE Pittsburg *Post* has been greatly enlarged and is now printed on entirely new type. The *Post* is now a first class paper and fully deserves the patronage of the people of Western Pennsylvania. We hope that the Democrats and Conservatives of that section will rally to its support.

THE LICENSE LAWS.

It is amazing that, when the revenue laws on spirits, which bear so severely upon the industry of Pennsylvania, were upon their passage, not a voice in protest was raised in our Congressional delegation. Little could be expected from the city members, for many of their constituents, owning large distilleries, and interested in destroying competition by breaking up small manufacturers, had the power of silencing their immediate representatives; and a Democratic member of Congress had only to object to any Radical proposition, no matter how injurious and oppressive, to be charged with making a rancorous but covert assault upon the Union. But where were the Republican members from the rural districts? Is the domination of New England in Congress so complete, that a Pennsylvania member dare not ever so humbly protest against any of its tyrannical measures? It is unfortunate for Pennsylvania, that the leader of her own delegation is a New England man, who, though nominally representing the Lancaster district, has so voted in Congress as to turn the heavy distilleries of that county into manufactories of contraband whisky, or to close them up, except such as could afford to pay an inspector fifteen hundred dollars a year for doing nothing.

The amendment to the revenue laws passed July, 1866, requires in addition to the already heavy taxes and license, that each distillery shall have an inspector who shall be paid five dollars per day for his services, which consist in returning semi-monthly the amount of whisky manufactured, if he does his duty, or in signing the blanks that are furnished by the distiller, if he does not perform his duty. No one but a Cape Cod Yankee, filled with admiration of the blue laws of his ancestors, could have ever conceived the idea of appointing an inspector to look at another man while at work, and to receive for his supervision, higher wages than the distiller himself could hope to realize for his expense and labor. If the law was designed to prevent fraudulent returns on the part of the distiller, the case is not improved by the appointment of an inspector, who might be induced to make false statements of the amount sold. There is, at least, just as much danger that the inspector could be persuaded to act fraudulently as the distiller, and the only effect of the law, therefore, is to increase the already too heavy burthens of the honest manufacturer, or to add to the temptations of the dishonest one.

This law is another illustration of that tyrannical New England spirit which is forever interfering with the personal and domestic rights, or the interests of the individual. It gives the Yankees an opportunity to domineer over Pennsylvania, while at the same time taking good care of their own interests. By their Maine-law legislation they had driven out of their borders all distillers, and it became therefore any easy matter for them to tax other people. For all their wants they obtain an abundance of cheap whisky that is smuggled in from Canada. In all parts of New England whisky can be purchased for less money than the revenue tax which government assesses upon it. The heavier the taxes and other burthens upon whisky, legally made, the better the Yankee is satisfied, as he consumes none but the contraband article. This Canada traffic is increasing daily, and with the immense profits that are made on it by the Yankees, it will be impossible to arrest it with a cordon of revenue officers picketing the entire border.

The manufacturer of whisky in Pennsylvania, and the producer of rye, suffer, in every way, from this condition of things. But we confess that there is little hope of remedy. The owners of those immense distilleries in our great cities, the reeking walls of which frown upon every hand, and which emit a villainous odor of rectified devilitries which shock the olfactories of the stranger, are deeply interested in continuing the present law. It is easy for them to appoint inspectors whose services to them would be cheap at five times their salary. The contraband manufacturer and smuggler, out of their immense profits, can afford to subsidise the lobby to advocate the present law, in the name of temperance and good morals. The honest distillers scattered through Pennsylvania and Ohio, have no means of influencing Congress, and must soon go to the wall; the country will be flooded with greater quantities of bad whisky than ever; and the government will not derive enough revenue from its tax on spirits to pay the officers employed in collecting it.

OUR State Legislature, during the last three years of Radical mis-rule, has added swarms of subordinate office-holders and employees to both Houses. This is the economy they promised the people.

HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New York city, is one of the wealthiest and ablest business men in this country. He is also a respectable and influential member of the Radical party, he having taken a prominent part in the Fremont campaign, and been ever since a "Republican" of the most straitest sect. It will be remembered that he successfully contested the seat of the Hon. James Brooks, in the present Congress. On Monday, the 21st inst., he made a speech, in his place, in the House, from which we clip the following extract. We call attention to it as showing what a change has come over the spirit of the dream of even the most ultra Radical Jacobin Destructives:

He rose to give his reason why he could not vote either for the bill or the amendment. He hoped he would not, for his course on the bill, be denounced as a renegade Republican. He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the republican side of the House—that the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. Congress had already committed itself against that view. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery had been submitted to them by the general government, and had been ratified by them in 1862 when West Virginia was organized. Mr. Speaker Colfax had made a speech in which he declared that Governor Pierpont and the Wheeling Legislature were the rightful government and Legislature of the State of Virginia, competent constitutionally to give assent to the partition of the State; and the last constitutional amendment had been sent to the rebel States for ratification, and he was confident Congress had intended that it should be so sent. He had read carefully the bill of Mr. Stevens and the substitute of Mr. Ashley, and he had failed to find in either the first thing that promised peace, conciliation and harmony. He looked anxiously for peace and permanent conciliation, therefore Congress should be careful not to pass laws that could only irritate the people of the South and perpetuate the hostility between the sections. He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men, but he knew that under the circumstances such a state of things was in a measure to be expected. Something to bring about a better feeling between the North and the South was what was wanted, and at the same time a better feeling between the Southern men and the freedmen. He could not see in either the bill or the amendment anything of the kind. The result of the passage of the bill would be to disfranchise a large proportion of the white men of the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man. Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the North and the South? If the Republican party in the State of New York had laid down such a programme at the late election, he had no doubt it would have been defeated.

The Radical newspapers continue to bewail the corruption at Harrisburg as though they had really been fools enough to expect something better. During the campaign we warned the people of the corruption and profligacy that was sure to follow the election of the Radical candidates, but our warning was unheeded. We are glad to see that the leading Radical editors have at last got their eyes open. They can cleanse the Augean Stables at the Capital by electing Conservative members.

IT will be seen by the call in another column that the Democratic County Committee is to meet on Tuesday evening of Court week. It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance. Business of great importance to the party will be transacted, and every district should be represented. Let every member answer to his name.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature drags its slow length along; The Constitutional Amendment: Ably speeches by Democratic Senators: Harry White repeats his old lecture: Landon, the sophomoric and Lowry the Sonorous; Mr. Quay offers a resolution calling a Convention to strike the word "White" out of the Constitution, &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

MR. EDITOR:—The Pennsylvania Legislature drags its slow length along, and your correspondent chronicles with ease all that is done in that inert body. What a sleepy set they are, these legislators for the people! Like the boa constrictor, after swallowing a tiger, drowses over its surfeit and becomes torpid in its efforts at digestion, so these erstwhile gay and festive fellows, gorged with the good things of the Cameronian "Buzzard's Feast" (*vide* Jordan on Cameron, 1855) appear to be sleeping on the fullness of their—pocket-books! I saw, the other day, a big burly member from Philadelphia, Davis by name, (no relation to Jeff., though I am not so sure that he doesn't deserve hanging quite as much as his Southern namesake) got up, after a tremendous effort to raise himself from his seat, and report from the Committee on Federal Relations (that tomb of the Capulets) "a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members of Congress to repeal the tax on Petroleum." Davis had been largely interested in the oil bubble, and it was not at all unnatural in him to offer the resolution. But it did seem to me that he "strained himself" in trying to get up.

The Constitutional Amendment has been passed by the Senate, after an able discussion of its merits by Senators Burnett, Davis and others, on the Democratic side, who fully demonstrated the monstrosity of its propositions and the destructive purpose of those who advocate its ratification. Senators Landon, White and Lowry, on the Mongrel side, declaimed about "treason" and "loyalty," but did not attempt to answer the arguments of the Democrats. Landon's speech was sophomoric in the extreme, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Harry White repeated his lecture delivered in the House of Representatives, three years ago, on his return from Dixie. It was about as *apropos* as Landon's rhapsody. As for Lowry, whose oratory is of the clenched-fist, puffed-cheek and sonorous voice order, he roared and ripped and snorted like a veritable tawny "bull of Bashan."—In the House the Amendment was also discussed on Wednesday last, by Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, on the Democratic side, and Mr. Mann, of Potter, on the Mongrel side. Mr. Jenks is an excellent reasoner and handled the subject very ably. Of course the Amendment will be adopted and—that is all the good it will do the Mongrels.

Mr. Quay (Mongrel) of Beaver, has introduced a resolution in the House, calling a State Constitutional Convention for the purpose of striking the word "white" from the Constitution. I cannot say whether this resolution will be adopted, but the very fact that it has been offered, shows that what the stump orators of the Mongrels said last fall, viz: *that the State Constitution could not be amended, except after so many years*, was false. I presume that those credulous people who have allowed the special pleading Mongrel leaders, to pull them along by the nose, will soon see this question in its true light. If not, then they must be purblind indeed.

Some of the Mongrel papers are beginning to denounce Gov. Geary with great fury. The Erie *Dispatch* lately had an article which applied every epithet that ever entered the vocabulary of the fish-market, to the devoted hero of Snickersville. The *Franklin Repository* also "breathes out threatenings and slaughter" against the newly installed Governor. Both these papers have admitted that the election of Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate would prove the disruption of their party in Pennsylvania. Well, if they only tell the truth this time, you and I will forgive them all the falsehoods (though their name is legion) they have ever told. Hoping that they have not "cut it too fat" at least this once, I remain "yourn 'til deth," LEX.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE GUARDIAN.—We have received the January number of this excellent little monthly, from the publishers, S. R. Fisher & Co., No. 54 N. 6th Street, Philadelphia. This Magazine is devoted to the Social, Literary and Religious Interests of young men and ladies. It should be received into every household. The present number is replete with interesting and instructive matter. Price only $1.50 a year, in advance. Now is the time to subscribe.

EVERY SATURDAY—*A Journal of Choice Reading selected from Foreign Current Literature.*—No one who desires instructive, entertaining and choice reading should be without this weekly visitor. Published by Ticknor & Fields, 124 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for February, 1867, is before us, and is a number of unusual interest. It is truly what its name indicates, and every lady should have it; we hardly see how they can get along without it. The subscription price is $2.50 a year, in advance. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, resolutions were passed declaring that the negro can never hope to receive security in his rights to life, liberty and happiness until he is placed on a perfect equality with the white man in the use of the ballot.

—The Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati passed resolutions adopting the cental system in regard to the weight of grain, and changing the weight of a barrel of flour from 196 to 200 pounds, to take effect from the 20th of September next. Other Boards of Trade are recommended to fix the change for that date.

—The Rev. Joel Lindsley, the man who whipped his child, three years old, to death, last June, in Shelby, Orleans county, is now undergoing his trial for manslaughter, at Albion, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The excitement over the trial is great in Orleans county.

—St. Augustine, Fla., is said to be a delightful residence. The *Examiner* of that place, speaking of the great crop of oranges, says that 60,000 will be picked from the grove. A gentleman there writes that "they hang in rich yellow clusters from trees on the sides of the streets, and the soft air is redolent of their rich perfume."

—Maj. Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular prohibiting, hereafter, agents of the Bureau from exacting any fees or charges for services they may render in connection with contracts between freedmen and their employers.

—The wife of Delos R. Ashley, Radical M. C. from Nevada, was lately arrested and held to bail for threatening to shoot a woman named Cunningham, with whom her spouse was supposed to be too intimate. Mrs. A. evidently hasn't much faith in "grand moral ideas" as a saving grace. We agree with her.

—Brimstone Brownlow—so-called Governor of Tennessee—declares that he will not order an election for members of Congress until the Legislature shall put the ballot in the hands of the negroes. This the "loyal" bloodhounds are loth to do.

—Of Geary's Inaugural the Chambersburg *Repository* says: "The phraseology would better befit the hustings than a State paper." Exactly; but that is not the worst that can be said of it.

—It is rumored that Jefferson Davis will shortly be released on bail or parole.

—The Committee of the House of Representatives on Banking and Currency agreed to report a bill to create a sinking fund and retire the Federal currency. Two members of the Committee, however, who are in favor of the principle of the bill, will probably oppose it when it comes up for consideration, doubting the propriety of passing it at this time.

—Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the act appropriating money to pay for slaves enlisted into the service of the United States, and requesting the passage of an act to pay the same bounties to the Missouri State militia as have been received by United States volunteers.

—From Washington we learn that the Spanish Government is understood to have received very kindly the proffered mediation of the United States in the quarrel between Spain and the allied Republics of Chili and Peru.

—The bills establishing negro suffrage in the Territories and repealing the Amnesty act have become laws without the approval of the President, he not having returned them to Congress within the ten days prescribed by the Constitution.

—Plants of Chinese tea grown in North Carolina are now five feet in height and in full bloom. Five pounds of "bohea," made in 1865 from the leaves, were considered equal to the best imported.

—It is stated that Gen. Sherman told a friend that he always liked to obey orders, but he'd be d—d if he was going to ride a thousand miles on a mule to hunt for Juarez, or Maximillian either.

—John Robinson, a colored cook on board the ship Lady Blessington, was brought to Baltimore under arrest on Tuesday, charged with attempting to burn the ship while on the high seas.

—"Aunt Milly," formerly belonging to Capt. James M. Harris, Rockfish Gap, Nelson county, Va., died recently, aged one hundred and thirty-six years.

—Forty policemen, who did their duty in New Orleans on the occasion of the riot there last July, have been arrested under the Civil Rights Bill.

—Caroline James, an old colored woman, died in Richmond, on Friday last, aged one hundred and thirty years. She was only once married, and leaves thirty-five children.

—Senator Frelinghuysen has been elected by the Legislature of New Jersey, United States Senator for two years to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Wright.

—The present Radical Governor of Connecticut has been nominated for re-election by the "Republican" Convention of that State.

—Samuel Angler, assorting clerk in the Boston Post Office, has been arrested for stealing money from letters.

—A man and wife, named Cook, were lost in the storm last Sunday night, at Florida, Mass., and have been missing ever since.

—The panic in financial circles in New York continues, and several failures occurred. No commercial failure is yet reported.

—The Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor in New Hampshire will make a joint canvass of the State.

—During a trial in Louisville a weeping parent said he had paid between $15,000 and $17,000 of his son's forgeries.

—The State Legislature of Indiana has passed the Constitutional Amendment.

—THE late Gen. Cass was rocked in a second-hand sugar trough. Think of that, ambitious young men!

—New York City will realize $1,000,000 per year from the excise law.

The Paraguayan War.

There seems to be no prospect of a speedy peace between the belligerent parties in South America. The Brazilian army is waiting for reinforcements to renew the contest; a new commander has been appointed who has infused fresh life into the forces, and hard fighting may be expected at an early day. The Paraguayan army on the other hand, is reported full of confidence and ready for action, when the proper time comes. Troops were being raised by draft in the Provinces, a force had been dispatched to the Paraguay River, and five monitors were said to be in the course of construction. It is stated that an insurrection had occurred in Paraguay which threatened trouble, and that a force had been dispatched to the northwestern border to guard against aggressions from Peru. Lopez has not been idle and has profited by the respite to render his position stronger in Curupaity, by making abattis at all the points of easier access, and mounting a new battery of thirty heavy guns, facing the river. It is the opinion of many foreign and native officers that Curupaity cannot be taken without a great sacrifice of lives.

The opening of the Amazon River and its tributaries to the trade of all nations is noticed in the leading Brazilian papers, and they claim that the war is now urged by them for the purpose of compelling Lopez to act in a like liberal and progressive manner. This is a point well taken by the allies, and calculated to make them friends in all commercial nations. But Lopez maintains that this is mere pretense on the part of the allies, that he is not opposed to free trade on the Paraguay; but that it must be instituted in such a way as not to profit Brazil to the injury of Paraguay. This is the position occupied by Lopez on the free-trade question, and he has dispatched agents to England and the continent for the purpose of representing his views in the mercantile circles there. In the meantime, the war will progress, and the end may be interposition on the part of France. Such a thing has been indicated more than once during the continuance of the struggle, and it may become a fact if the war be protracted.

Short dresses are struggling severely for the ascendancy in our fashionable circles.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill to amend the act to prevent smuggling was taken up and passed. A bill was introduced for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands; it was referred. Mr. Wade introduced a bill to provide for the allotment of Justices of the Supreme Court among the circuits, and the appointment of marshals of the Supreme Court and of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any officers of the army recently appointed have failed to join their command; the resolution was adopted. After the credentials of the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuyson as Senator from New Jersy, had been presented, the Tariff bill was taken up on the amendment exempting from duty all books, maps and charts, imported expressly for the use of public libraries, schools and colleges. Mr. Grimes then addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Hendricks opposed the amendment, and Mr. Sumner replied, after which the amendment was adopted. Various amendments were offered by Mr. Sumner, which were rejected. Mr. Wade moved to amend the bill by increasing the duty on linseed or flaxseed to twenty-three cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds. After some discussion the amendment was amended by making the duty on linseed twenty cents per bushel and thirty cents a gallon on the oil, which was agreed to. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—After various reports of committees had been made, M. Schenck gave notice that he should call up the Bounty bill to-day, or, at the farthest, on Saturday. The Committee on Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the free list wagons and plough harness, and also common bedsteads, chairs and tables. A bill was also reported granting lands to Tennessee to aid in the construction of colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill was opposed by Mr. Le Blond, and a long discussion ensued, during which an exciting scene occurred between Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, in which the latter gave his opponent the lie. The bill was amended by providing that under these grants of land no person who had held office in the Southern Confederacy should ever be a professor or tutor in any of the colleges or schools. The bill was then passed by a vote of 114 yeas to 35 nays. The House then took up the Reconstruction bill of Mr. Stevens. Mr. Raymond, of New York, in a set speech opposed the bill. He was followed by Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, in favor of the bill. When the latter sat down Mr. Stevens rose and stated that on account of differences of opinion he had concluded not to call the previous question, and unless in the meantime, he changed his mind, he would to-day move to lay the bill on the table. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a long speech on the finances. At 5 P. M. the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A memorial from a number of citizens of Baltimore, protesting against the passage of the pending Bankrupt bill, was presented and laid on the table. A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, regulating the appointment of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It provides for a Commissioner-in-Chief, the thirty Commissioners already appointed, and twenty additional Honorary Commissioners—fifty in all. Other appropriations are made, which, with the existing appropriations, will make over $200,000 appropriated for this purpose. A bill was passed providing that the term of imprisonment of persons confined for offences against the laws of the United States shall be shortened for good behavior. A bill amending the acts relating to *habeas corpus*, providing the manner of removal of certain cases from State to United States Courts, was taken up and passed. Communications were received from the Governor of Pennsylvania, certifying the election of Hon. Simon Cameron as Senator elect for six years from the 4th of March next, and from the Governor of West Virginia, announcing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of that State. The Tariff bill was then taken up. Mr. Johnson moved to strike out certain portions of the articles relating to the duty on bituminous coal, so as to impose a duty of one dollar and a half a ton on all bituminous coal. After a long discussion the amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed providing for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland from New York harbor. A bill was passed allowing the Government to accept the steamship Idaho at the contract price ($600,000). Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution declaring that the language used by Mr. Cooper in debate on Thursday merited a vote of censure, but subsequently withdrew it. A bill was passed exempting alcohol from tax when made of distilled spirits, upon which a tax has been paid, and also camphene and burning fluid when made from alcohol so exempted. A number of private bills were taken up and passed. The House soon after adjourned.

RELIEF NOTES OF 1841.—We learn from a tabular Statement appended to the Auditor General's Annual Report, that $96,626 of the so-called "Relief Notes" that were issued by the banks of this Commonwealth as a loan to the State, in the year 1841—twenty-six years ago—are still unredeemed. The original amount of these notes issued, was $2,220, 265. Two dollars were redeemed during the year last past. As the sight of a "Relief Note" is now even rarer than a piece of gold coin, it may be presumed that the amount reported as still in circulation has been destroyed by the natural wear and tear of paper money.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, and prices unsettled—

Northwest superfine,	$7.00@7.50
Northwest extra,	8.00@9.00
Northwest extra family,	11.00@12.25
Penna. and West'n superfine,	8.00@8.50
Penna. and West'n extra,	9.00@10.00

GRAIN.—There is little demand for Wheat, and prices are nominal. We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$2.60@2.85
Southern "	3.00@3.10
White, "	3.25@3.30
Rye, "	1.35@1.40
Corn, for yel., (new) "	$0.80@0.90
Oats, "	56@58c

POVISIONS.—Prices are unsettled.

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$23.00@23.50
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	16@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	13@13½c
Prime Lard, "	13c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$9.00@10.00
Timothy, "	3.00@3.05
Flaxseed, "	3.25@3.25

JOHN W. BOWEN ESQ., is a regularly authorized agent for this paper, and will visit our friends throughout the county, for the purpose of making collections and taking subscritions. We hope that his calls will be responded to in the proper spirit. We have some $6,000 on our books, $1,000 of which we need very badly to pay a debt we owe in bank. In fact we must collect, and if mild measures will not answer our purpose, we will be compelled to resort to harsher ones. There are many persons who pay promptly. To such, thanks! There are more who do not. To such, duns, and finally *writs*. We desire to oppress no man. We are willing to be liberal to those who are in straitened circumstances. But if we do not heed our request to settle, if they treat our call for payment with contempt, they have no further claim upon our generosity. We have given away enough in our business to keep a small family five years. If we are to continue that sort of work, we want those who can pay to come forward and do it, and those who can't, to step up and settle. Of course, we don't refer to those who *do* pay. If this be not attended to *soon*, we will see whether "some things can't be done as well as others."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.—To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action.—Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well. 2d w

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hidebound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years he has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.
nov30w7

INVASION!—Do you wish to have your hair cauterized from the scalp? No. Then beware of the new brood of Nitriolic and caustic Dyes got up by nostrum-mongers, who bear the same relation to the responsible Chemist that

PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS

bear to honest merchantmen. Remember that the experience of years, and the very highest scientific endorsements, guarantee the superiority of

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over every other in use. It is purely vegetable, infallible and instantaneous. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
jan4m1

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sickness. The man whose bowels and blood have been cleansed by a few

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

may walk through infected districts without fear. "The life of the flesh is in the blood." To secure health we must use BRANDRETH'S PILLS, because but from unhealthy accumulations in the bowels or the blood, which Brandreth's Pills remove; this method is following nature, and is safe, and has STOOD THE TEST OF TIME. See B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. jan4m1

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
jan8, '66.-1y.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—TIME TABLE.—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntindon, at 4.45 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.50 a. m., and arrives at Mt Dallas, at 11.15 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Huntington at 4.04 p. m., and arrives at Saxton, 5.45 p. m.; leaves Saxton, at 9.43 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 11 22 a. m. jan18.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1867.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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1867.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...

FOR RENT—A two-story House, containing five rooms, a kitchen, washroom, &c. Situated in a pleasant part of the town. For further information inquire at this office. feb1.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE will meet in the Court House, at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19. Important business will be transacted and all the members are particularly requested to be present. The following are the names of the members:

Bedford tp.,	Owen McGirr.
Broad Top,	M. A. Hunter.
Bloody Run,	Simon States.
Colerain,	G. W. Cessna.
Cum'lnd Valley,	D. R. Anderson.
Juniata,	Fred. Hillegass.
Harrison,	G. W. Horn.
Hopewell,	J. B. Fluck.
Liberty,	Isaac Kensinger.
Londonderry,	Josiah Miller.
Napier,	J. J. Sill.
E. Providence,	Cadw'der Evans.
W. Providence,	A. J. Morgart.
Schellsburg,	Jere. Black.
Snake Spring,	John G. Hartley.
St. Clair,	Samuel Beckley.
Southampton,	Wm. Adams.
Union,	Michael Wertz.
S. Woodberry,	I. W. Noble.
M. Woodberry,	Daniel Barley.
Saxton,	C. Faxon.
Monroe,	Daniel Fletcher,
	(vice H. Whetstone, dec'd.)

BULLY!—This is becoming a common word, certainly very expressive if not very elegant, an Americanism in such general circulation, that it has a place in even Webster, and is of classic and of ancient origin, as Shakspeare wrote, "Bless thee, *bully* Doctor!" so it was not borne by our b'hoys, but only adopted as their cute term. It embraces more than any word in its wide signification. For instance—a clergyman some time since, after baptizing a woman, asked her how she felt in her mind? to which she instantly replied "Bully!" In fact it is just the way we should suppose a man to feel now in mid-winter who is the happy owner of a barrel of flour, a keg of sauer-krout, a heavy hog, a car load of coal, a barrel of lager, ten pound of sausage and seven of scrapple, seated at his own fireside, with a copy of the BEDFORD GAZETTE, which *he is conscious has been paid for in advance*. Such a man, in our estimation, is naturally, and by right ought to feel bully.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The prevention of the cruel treatment of dumb animals is a subject that always awakens sympathy in the heart of every right-minded person. The formation of societies for preventing these cruelties by prosecuting to conviction and sentence persons who are guilty of them in several large cities of the Union, has already directed public attention to this matter, and these societies, by their exertions, have done a great deal of good. The merciless beating of mules that formerly was so common is now rarely seen, and in New York a cruelty prevention society, which has been in operation for but nine months past, has wrought wonders in curbing the brutal propensities of many of the people of that city. All well-directed efforts to save horses and other useful animals from the cruel treatment too many people are accustomed to using towards them, are for the benefit of society, and the humane feelings of the public will always second them.

THE GAME LAWS.—We call the attention of those interested to the fact that the time for killing either pheasant or quails has already expired. Attention is called to the change made in the game law last winter—Act 11th April, 1866, P. L., p. 714:

Sec. 2. That no person shall shoot, kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September, or any woodcock between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of October in each and every year, under a penalty of five dollars in each offense.

Section six is a re-enactment of section six of the act of 1858, with this amendment: That instead of imprisonment for two days it shall be ten days, without bail.

DEEDS NOT STAMPED.—It may be well enough to know that a late act of Congress requires all deeds dated between the 1st of October, 1862, and the 2d day of May, 1865, to be stamped, under severe penalties. To avoid the penalty imposed, those who have had unstamped deeds recorded should have them stamped at once, and the record corrected accordingly. Hereafter, deeds not stamped at the day of execution can only be stamped upon application to the District Collector of Internal Revenue.

WHEAT VS. OATS.—While the wheat crop has largely increased this year, the oat crop has materially fallen off. Once it was thought that oat grain was the only grain fit for horse feed, but now corn has largely taken its place, and that is probably the main reason that oats are becoming a less important feature of our cereal productions than they were formerly.

TO OUR MERCANTILE FRIENDS.—We call the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to the card of DR. TAYLOR, Tobacconist, No. 336 Market Street, Philadelphia. The Dr. was formerly the senior partner in the firm of Taylor and Hemphill, of that city, and is well known as a man of probity and correct business habits, and one who will do his utmost to accommodate his customers. We hope our mercantile friends will give him a call when they visit Philadelphia.

FINE WINTER.—The oldest inhabitant scratches his head in a vain attempt to call to mind a more pleasant winter than the present. We have had neither rain or mud, but either hard, dry walking or elegant sleighing. We hope the weather clerk will continue to give us, during the remainder of the winter, as pleasant days as those we have passed.

DRY GOODS.—Bunting Bros., No. 428 Market Street, have just opened out a new wholesale Dry Goods Store. We can recommend the Messrs. Bunting to our mercantile readers, and hope when the latter visits the city they will give the former a share of their patronage.

WINTER sports—sleighing, skating, coughing, sneezing, blowing your nose, flourishing your handkerchief, buying lozenges, overshoes, and swallowing "cough candy," not to speak of cayenne pepper tea, hot whiskey punches, horse blankets in day time and old stockings around your throats at night.

DIED.

FLUCK—On the 18th ult., at her residence in Hopewell township, Mrs. Mary Fluck, widow of Eli Fluck, deceased, in the 72d year of her age.

COLLINS—On the 26th of January, in Bedford, Mrs. Anna Eliza Collins, aged 36 years, 1 month and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
No. 306 N. Third St., above Vine,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Of Hoisiery, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Buttons, Suspenders, Hoop Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Threads, Sewing Silks, Port Monnaies Soaps, Perfumery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods and Notions generally.
ALSO,
Manufacturers of Brushes and Looking Glasses, and Dealers in Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Ropes, Twines, &c.
feb1,'67y1

DR. TAYLOR,
Wholesale TOBACCO Dealer,
No. 336 Market Street,
One Door below 4th.
PHILADELPHIA.
feb.1,'67y1

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILDELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
febl,'67y1

BUNTING BROS.,
DRY-GOODS,
428 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
febl,'67y1

LADIES VISITING PHILADELPHIA should call and get some of PERRY'S FINE NOTE PAPERS, stamped handsomely, in colors, without extra charge. W. G. PERRY,
feb1m3 728 Arch st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, supplied at low wholesale prices, by W. G. PERRY,
feb1m3 728 Arch St.

1867.—"THE WORLD."—1867.

The attention of the public is invited to the claims of "The World" as one of the leading public journals of the country. It is the chief organ of the Democratic Party of the United States, and the foremost advocate of the immediate restoration of the Union. Its highest merits consists in its character as an enterprising and trustworthy newspaper.

The next year bids fair to be a more critical one in the history of our free institutions than even any eventful ones that have preceded it. The first requisite for an intelligent judgment of public affairs is a full and authentic account of facts as they transpire. These THE WORLD always aims to give with conscientious accuracy, and with equal fullness and fidelity, whether they make for or against its own views of public policy. Prompt activity in spreading before its readers every kind of news in which any part of the public takes an interst, is the first duty of a newspaper, and the facilities of THE WORLD for discharging this obligation are unsurpassed by those of any journal in the United States. Whatever else it may fail in, it certainly will not fail to furnish the news, nor to supply it with such promptitude, spirit, freshness, abundance, variety, accuracy and candor, that no class of readers can miss anything of interest which they wish to find. THE WORLD will publish documents and arguments prepared by political foes just as freely as those prepared by political friends; making its own comments on them, of course, but never suppressing or garbling them because they are calculated to damage its own party. Adverse arguments, which it cannot refute, it is content to leave to make their full impression. THE WORLD accepts this rule because it believes no other is honest; because it conceives that its first duty to its readers is to keep them thoroughly informed on every passing subject of importance. In politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of a Liberal, Progressive Democracy. The unflinching champion of Freedom, Justice, Order and Constitutional Rights. The inspiration of its politics is Freedom restrained by Justice; or, to speak more strictly, Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of justice being merely to protect freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his Right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom in every section of the country from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections; this large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race.

In its account Commercial Intelligence and useful, reliable market reports, THE WORLD will continue to maintain its present high reputation. A paper published in the commercial metropolis is naturally looked to for authentic information relating to trade, commerce and finance; and this being a feature in which the THE WORLD prides itself, it boldly challenges comparison with every journal in the metropolis.

EDITIONS.

The WEEKLY WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now printed throughout in large type, and has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York ARGUS has justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivalled in interest and value to farmers. Published Wednesday.

1. Its Market Reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge Live Stock Markets; the New York Country Produce and General Produce Markets; special and valuable Hop Intelligence; a department of Agricultural Reading; all together composing an unrivalled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, Country Merchant, &c.

2. A page or more reserved for entertaining Fireside Reading for the family circle, embracing the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, etc., and a page for the Discussion of all Prominent Topics of general interest, political, agricultural, financial, literary, etc.

3. Its Digest of the News is not, like most weeklies, a mere waste-basket of the Daily; only matters of interest and importance are chosen from the Daily, while the mass of its contents are prepared especially for the Weekly.

In every postoffice district there should be found some active, public spirited Democrat, who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by counseling with his Democratic friends and making a determined effort to form as large a club as possible for the WEEKLY WORLD.

The SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, which, by omitting a great mass of city advertisements from the Daily, contains all its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial and market news cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and entertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The DAILY WORLD affords a complete compendium of, and commentary upon, the news of every day.

TERMS.

WEEKLY WORLD.—One copy, one year, $2.00; four copies, $7.00; ten copies, $15; twenty copies to one address, $25; fifty copies, to one address, $50.

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.—One copy, one year, $4; four copies, $10; ten copies, 20.

DAILY WORLD.—One copy, one year, $10.00

CLUB PRIZES.

For clubs of 10, one Weekly, one year.
" " 50, one Semi-Weekly, one year.
" " 100, one Daily, one year.

DIRECTIONS.

Additions to clubs may be made any time in the year at the above club rates.

Changes in club lists made only on request of persons receiving packages, stating edition, postoffice and State to which it has previously been sent and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of the change to separate address.

Terms, cash in advance. Send, if possible, Post Office Money Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of sender.

We have no traveling agents. Address all orders and letters to THE WORLD,
feb1 35 Park Row, New York.

Legal Notices.

TRIAL LIST for SPECIAL COURT on the 18th day of February, 1867.

Martin Cordel	vs. Paul Fouse.
Jac H Longenecker	vs Jos M Shoenfelt.
Sam'l Strayer, et al	vs Chas Maddan.
Sam'l Clark	vs Wm Sleek.
Pius Little's adm'r	vs Jno W. Beeler's adm'r.
Bloody Run Sch. Dist.	vs W Providence Sch Dis.
T W Blackburn s ex'r	vs John Hull et al.
H & B Railroad	vs W T Daugherty.
Same	vs Sam'l Carn's adm'r.
Same	vs Jno G Clark.
Same	vs Jno W. Crissman.
Sam'l S Fluck	vs Rich Langdon.
C Fackler & Sons	vs Geo Roades et al
Cornelius Devore	vs Wm B Huffman.
Mary Potts	vs Anth. Smith and wife.
Mardara & Spang	vs Eversole
Martin Cordel	vs David Byers
Fluck & Wharton	vs Homer Neice.
Jacob Steckenins	vs Sophia Lutzgazelle.

Certified, January 21st, 1867.
jan25w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—To the Sheriff of Bedford county, greeting: Whereas, Lotta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Birely, did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We therefore command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our said Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith, and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness, the Hon. Alex. King, Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866. O. E. SHANNON,
Attest:—ROBT. STECKMAN. Proth'y.
jan18w4 Sheriff.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.—At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D., 1866 before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha Ritchey, late of Union township, dec'd, to wit: John S. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amanon, Henry county, Ills., Jacob Ritchey (minor) of Baughman, Wayne county, Ohio, Mary, wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county, Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, (the last three are minors and reside in Bedford county,) and a husband, Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the Real Estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of writ of Partition on Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, th 20th day of November. A. D., 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest:—ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
jan18w4

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.—At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D., 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lienah Bennett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd, Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegany county, Md., Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa, Charles S. Bennett, George S. Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue four children, viz: Jemima, Masey, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Masey, intermarried with Thomas Leasure, Artemas S. Bennett and Tasey Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county, directed, or to show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D., 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest:—ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
jan18w4

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP, and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 11th day,)* 1867, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1867.
ROBERT STECKMAN,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 18, 1867. } w4

ACCOUNT IN LUNACY.—The account of Henry B. Walter, committee of Samuel Walter, a Lunatic, now deceased, will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, on the 19th day of February next, for confirmation.
jan25w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at February Term, 1867, (11th day.)

Conover, Dorff & Co.,	vs. Israel Oppenheimer.
B. W. Garretson	vs. John W. Beeler s ad'r.
Homer Neice,	vs. Wm. Woy.
Gideon Hitechew,	vs. Adam W. Miller.
E. A. Foekler,	vs. Jac. A. Raum.
Uriah Adams,	vs. Sarah Pierce's Ex'r.
David Heidler,	vs. Hunt'n & B. T. R. R.
B. W. Garretson's use,	vs. Isaac Miller.
Eliz. M Bridenthal,	vs. Emily Wolff.
Same,	vs. Angeline Earnest et a
Same,	vs. Sarah Sleek.

Certified, January 14th, 1867.
jan18w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 11th day, A. D., 1867: John Arnold, Foreman; Cadwalader Evans, John Hardman, W. B. Lambright, Jacob Reed, Andrew Mortimore, Peter Morningstar, John Holderbaum, Azariah Blackburn, Levi C. Thomas, Philip Snyder, John King, John Mortimore, Uriah Conley, L. N. Fyan, James Carnell, Fred. H. Beegle, Thos. M. Ridenour, John C. Figart, Asa Bowsare, C. F. Heltzell, Daniel Shreeves, Michael Miller, William Egolf.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.
Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.

Jonathan Diehl, Wm. F. Faultz, Daniel Barley, Joseph Sleighter, Thos. B Smith, Gabriel Burket, David Figart, Jon. C. Edwards, Aaron Reed, Jos. Weaverling, James Armstrong, William Ralston, Samuel Logue, Jacob Claar, Stephen Weimer, Daniel Heltzel, Em. Swartzwelder, J. T. Gephart, William Bowles, Thos. Johns, A. J. Morgart, John Shoemaker, Thomas Imler, Jason Hanks, Cornelius Devore, B. H. Walker, Simon Nycum, Adam Geller, David Miller, Francis Donahoe, Capt. E. Eichelberger, Dr. Asa Duval, Christian Miller, H. Clay Lashley, Peter H. Shires, Jacob Bowser, Joseph Miller, Dr. J. Compher.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 24th day of November, A.D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.
Attest:
JNO. G FISHER, Clerk. jan18w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The administration account of James M. Smith, administrator of the estate of William Saylor, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Josiah Imler, executor of the last Will and Testament of Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Culp, late of Schellsburg, deceased.

The account of Thomas Oldham, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Corle, late of the county of Randolph, State of Indiana, deceased.

The account of Thomas Oldham, Esq., administrator of the estate of Eve King, late of Union tp. deceased.

The final account of John S. Stuckey, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, deceased.

The final account of Asa S. Stuckey, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Samuel Shafer, administrator of the estate of David Lewis, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Bernard O'Neal, administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, ate of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Martin S. Hetrick, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of David H. Stuckey, late of Colerain township, Bedford county, deceased.

The first account of George Smith, and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Pa., yeoman, deceased.

The account of David B. Kochendarfer, one of the executors of the last Will, &c., of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

Account of George W. Cessna, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of William Cessna, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The account of Levi Otto, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Adam Otto, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The final account of Isaac F. Grove and Sarah A Grove, administrators of the estate of Jesse Grove, late of Bloody Run Borough, deceased.
jan18w4 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, A.D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, Pa., all the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 150 acres, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a good two-story log house, kitchen attached, spring house, barn, cooper shop, and other out-buildings thereon; also, two apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of George Rhodes, William Little, Philip Gossler and others, and taken in execution as the property of William S. Entriken.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 102 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two-story log house, spring and dry house, bank barn and other outhouses and saw mill thereon erected; also an apple-orchard of choice fruit thereon; adjoining lands of George Rhodes, Wm. Fluck, Wm. Little and others, and taken in execution as the property of W. S. Entriken.

Also—All defendants right, title and interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing about 400 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christian Briggle, Matthew Moorehead and others.

Also—All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story and a half log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Samuel Archer and others.

Also—All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and partly under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of George Knisely, David Lewis, dec'd, and others.

Also—All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and bank barn thereon erected, ajoining lands of John Boyer, Samuel Walters and others, seized and taken in execution as the property of David C. McCormick.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } ROBERT STECKMAN,
Jan. 18, 1867.-w4. } Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
jan4.-w6. JOHN ALDSTADT Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan11w6 HENRY B. WALTER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan11w6, JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr., Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Frazier, late of Juniata township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan18w6 JAMES W. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Karn, late of East Providence township, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE KARN,
of E. Providence tp.,
SAMUEL SPARKS,
of W. Providence tp., Ex'rs.
jan11w6.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merines, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels, Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Cloaks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative, Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies' and Children's SHOES that can be bought in Philadelphia.

Mrs. MOWRY is determined to sell her Goods, and do her work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her stock, as she is satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in QUALITY and PRICE, to refined tastes and good judgment. nv2m3

MRS. V. B. TATE. MISS M. REA.

NEW FALL STYLES!—Mrs. Tate has just returned from the East with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS,
and everything belonging to a
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

We would call your particular attention to our
FALL STOCK
OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
of Mrs. Tate's own selection, such as
ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS,
GUIPURE AND CHERRY LACES,
CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES,
VELVET RIBBONS, BELTING,
and TRIMMINGS generally.

Mrs. TATE and Miss REA flatter themselves that their LATE NOVELTIES will not be surpassed by any. Giving their personal attention to all the branches of their department; the acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage extended them, renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured, while in Philadelphia, a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's Wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and Basting done at short notice.

☞ Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making will apply immediately, as a fine opportunity is given them. oct19tf

NEW GOODS!—M.C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpacca, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Caps, a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of other notions, &c., &c. The stock consists of every article usually kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of your patronage.
nov.9,'66,-y1.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD!

THE REGULATOR
AND BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS!

CLOTHING, CASSIMERS, HATS of all kinds laid in at prices to suit the times.

If you want a good Coat go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Vest, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Pants, go to the Regulator
If you want a suit of Clothes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Hat, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Gaiter or Shoe go to the Reg'r.
If you want good Cassimere, go to the Regulator.
If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.
If you want a fashionable Coat, go to the Regulator
If you want fashionable Pants & Vests go to the Regulator.
If you want a fashionable Suit, go to the Regulator.
If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Flavoring Extracts, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go the Regulator.
If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.

If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Clothing Emporium and Boot, Shoe and Notion Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.

Goods of all kinds ordered from the Eastern cities to accommodate customers.

H. F. IRVINE,
Sept. 7, 1866. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery, 3 doors West of Dr. Harry's Drug Store, where is prepared to MAKE PICTURES of any size and style desired, from the small breast-pin size up to life size.

He also keeps a large assortment of *FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS* for the centre-table, Gilt Frames,

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'66.-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have leased the above named hotel for a term of years. The house is delightfully situated, convenient to the Penna. Railroad Depot and well arranged and adapted for a public hotel. The proprietors intend that their table shall not be second to that of any country hotel, and their bar will always be provided with the choicest liquors. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. FEE & AULTZ.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 4, 1867.—1y.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

HENRY WEAVER.

jun8.-3m.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.

C. SNELL.
Proprietor.

apr.13,'66.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

☞Persons in need of a
Good PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large Stock of
oct 5-3m* LINEN & OIL SHADES.

WANTED, AGENTS!!—Great chance for Agents in every county of our glorious Union, to sell our Maps, Charts and Photographs. Good Agents are making $200 a month. New charts issued monthly. Everybody will find this a respectable and profitable business, as we offer large inducements. Send for circular and particulars. Address
HAASIS & LUBRECHT,
Publishers of popular Maps, Charts, etc.,
nov2w2 108 Liberty St., New York.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Has a large Stock of fine
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE and
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Suitable for Holiday and Bridal PRESENTS.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE MOST POPULAR
And best selling Subscription Books published.

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. nov30w4.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square.
may11.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

$500 DOLLARS REWARD!

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The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.

may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula.—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure.*

3d. Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

For sale by J. L. LEWIS, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.
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LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRT.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring Skirt.

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CAUTION.—To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that Skirts offered as "DUPLEX" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—☞none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

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To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
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by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
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Art Journal,	London National Rev.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

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The success of THE OLD GUARD has been as remarkable as it ought to be gratifying to the friends of a true American literature. It has steadily doubled its circulation each year of its publication, and its publishers have found it necessary to annually enlarge it, to meet the full expectations of its patrons, as well as to realize their own ideal of a first-class Family and Literary Magazine, combined with sound political principles.—To still farther carry out this design, The Old Guard for 1867 will be printed on new type, and enlarged sixteen additional pages, making in all nearly One Thousand Pages of reading matter yearly for the low price of three dollars! Arrangements have also been made to secure the very best literary talent of the country. We will commence in the January number a thrilling Romance, written expressly for The Old Guard, entitled,

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By Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., of S. C.,

the peer of Cooper and Irving, taking the reader back to the birth of the American principle of government, and introducing him to the rebels of 1776. John Esten Cooke, Esq., of Virginia, author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c., &c., will furnish a series of graphic sketches, entitled "The Battles of Virginia," while our present corps of contributors, with some new ones, will continue to furnish articles, making the Magazine second to none in point of literary attraction and ability.—Politically, The Old Guard will stand in the future as in the past, faithfully guarding the Constitution as it came from the hands of Washington, without acquiescing in any of the subversions, under the title of "amendments." It will be continued upon the grand idea that "all is not lost," while virtue and intelligence remain with any portion of the people.

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Miscellaneous.

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How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact that after so many years of public trial we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main building expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incompably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

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IT removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

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And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

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For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

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Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

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ACTS GENTLY,
Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

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The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT
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Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
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Established upwards of 16 years.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
594 *Broadway, New York;*
And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20,'65.-1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUUH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now be ore the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This* Syrup is *Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violen coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the
DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is